

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1880.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1880.

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COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President of the United States.
President.—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—HON. WILLIAM STICKNEY.
Treasurer.—GEORGE W. RIGGS, Esq.

Directors.—HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Senator from Del.; HON. JOHN T. HARRIS, M. C., from Va.; HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN, M. C., from Mass.; representing the Congress of the United States. HON. HENRY L. DAWES, of Mass.; HON. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, of Ind.; REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.; JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Esq.; HON. HENRY D. COOKE.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

President and Professor of Moral and Political Science.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.—SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.
Professor of History and Languages.—EDWARD A. FAY, M. A.

Professor of Natural Science.—REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, JR., M. A.
Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.—JOSEPH C. GORDON, M. A.
Assistant Professor of History and English.—J. BURTON HOTHCHKISS, M. A.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Latin.—AMOS G. DRAPER, M. A.

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

President.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, M. S.; THEODORE A. KIESEL.

Instructor in Articulation.—MARY T. G. GORDON.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor.—JOHN B. WIGHT.
Attending Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.
Matron.—Miss ANNA A. PRATT.

Assistant Matron.—Miss MARGARET ALLEN.
Master of Shop.—ALMON BRYANT.
Steward.—H. M. VAN NESS.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, near Washington, D. C., October 29, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1880.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st of July, 1879, numbered.....	75
Admitted during the year.....	25
Since admitted.....	28
Total	128

Under instruction since July 1, 1879, males, 120; females, 8; of these 79 have been in the collegiate department, representing 24 States and the Federal District, and 49 in the primary department. A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution, since July 1, 1879, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

General good health has prevailed in the institution since the date of our last report, and the few cases of sickness that have occurred yielded to treatment, with a single exception.

Quite a number of the pupils have suffered from maladies of the eye and ear. In every instance, however, these difficulties have been successfully treated by Dr. Francis B. Loring, of Washington.

DEATH OF MOSES ROBINSON.

Moses Robinson, a pupil of our primary department, from the District of Columbia, was attacked, in August last, with hemorrhages from the lungs. With an inherited tendency to pulmonary disease, his recovery from this illness was only partial, and it soon became evident that he was in quick consumption. He died on the 23d instant, having failed in strength steadily from the time he was taken sick. His record as a pupil was that of a boy who tried to do his duty. Through all his suffering he was patient and cheerful, and when it became certain that he could not recover, he did not murmur at the will of God, for he had earned to trust Him as a loving father and an all-sufficient Saviour.

CHANGES IN CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

Mr. Wilbur N. Sparrow, a graduate of our college, B. A., 1877, who for the past two years has been an instructor in our primary depart-

ment, resigned his position last June. Mr. Sparrow had performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner, and carries with him in his retirement the best wishes of all with whom he was associated. Mr. Theodore A. Kiesel, of Delaware, a member of the present senior class in the college, has been employed to succeed Mr. Sparrow.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The work of instruction in the several departments of the institution has proceeded with no essential changes, the courses of instruction remaining substantially the same as described in former reports.

Articulation has been continued with the pupils of the primary department, an increased number receiving the benefits of instruction in this branch. The results are highly encouraging, so much so as to suggest the employment of a second instructor in articulation at no distant day.

LECTURES.

The following lectures have been given by the professors and instructors in the two departments.

To the students of the collegiate department:

The Monroe Doctrine and the Panama Canal; President Gallaudet.

Books; Professor Porter.

Origin of the French Language; Professor Fay.

Views of Ireland and Scotland, and the Yosemite Valley, given with the magic lantern; Professor Chickering.

Lessons from Chemical Recreations; Professor Gordon.

Athletic sports among the Ancient Greeks; Assistant Professor Hotchkiss.

The Roman Calendar and manner of dividing time; Assistant Professor Draper.

To the pupils of the primary department: A course on Natural Philosophy, by Mr. Denison. A course on Physical Geography, by Mr. Ballard. A course on Geology, by Mr. Sparrow.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The exercises of the regular public anniversary of our collegiate department took place on the 5th day of May in the chapel of the institution. The President of the United States, in his capacity as patron of the institution, occupied the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Samuel H. Green, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

The candidates for degrees delivered essays as follows:

Oration: The Elizabethan Age of English Literature; James Irvin Sansom, Pennsylvania.

Dissertation: Benjamin West; Arthur Dunham Bryant, District of Columbia.

Oration: Man in his Threefold Nature; Lester Goodman, Illinois. Messrs. Goodman and Sansom were presented by the president of the college to the board of directors as candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts. Mr. Bryant was presented as a candidate for the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

President Gallaudet then introduced Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, lecturer on speech in the Johns Hopkins University, and the distinguished inventor of the telephone, referring to the important service

Mr. Bell had rendered the cause of deaf-mute education by the adaptation of his father's invention of *visible speech* to the instruction of deaf-mutes in articulation.

Mr. Bell then delivered a very interesting address on *Melville Bell's visible speech*, explaining the process by which deaf-mutes are taught to speak by the aid of this very valuable discovery.

President Gallaudet then introduced the Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, Member of Congress from Virginia, who addressed the graduating class, and expressed in earnest and eloquent language his interest in and approval of the work of the college.

In pursuance of votes of the board of directors, the following honorary degrees were conferred:

Master of arts on Edmund Booth, editor of the *Anamosa Eureka*, Anamosa, Iowa, an early graduate of the Hartford Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and for many years a successful editor in the West.

Doctor of philosophy on Alexander Graham Bell, in recognition of his important services in the cause of deaf-mute education, and his well-deserved renown as a scientific discoverer.

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D., of Mississippi.

At the close of the academic year, on the 23d of June, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day. The degree of bachelor of arts was also conferred on Henry White, of Massachusetts. From the primary department, Margaret Ryan and Edward Carter, of the District of Columbia, and Wilbur Fish Bateman, of Ohio, were graduated with suitable diplomas. Frederick C. Cook, of New York, Paul S. Morley, of Pennsylvania, and Frederick W. Wood, of Massachusetts, were promoted to the collegiate department at the opening of the present term.

MEDAL FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1878.

The work of our collegiate department received a gratifying recognition during the year now under review, in a diploma and silver medal from the Paris Universal Exposition of 1878. The delay in receiving these distinctions grew out of a misunderstanding as to the correct name of the college; the word *Columbia* in the corporate title of the institution having been incorrectly applied to the college.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AT MILAN, ITALY.

As authorized and directed by a resolution of the board, adopted in April last, the president during the past summer visited Europe for the purpose of attending an international convention of instructors of the deaf and dumb, invited to meet at Milan, Italy, on the 6th day of September.

This convention was composed of 164 members, of which number 87 were from Italy, 56 from France, 8 from England, 5 from the United States, 3 from Scandinavia, 3 from Germany, 1 from Belgium, and 1 from Switzerland.

The subject which occupied the attention of the convention to a greater extent than any other was, the instruction of the deaf in articulation.

The two institutions of Milan have been laboring most assiduously

during the past few years for the development of speech and lip-reading among their pupils.

The ample means at their command have enabled them to assign a teacher to every eight pupils; the proportionate number of teachers being thus double that provided in the majority of American institutions. This great advantage, taken in connection with the peculiar ease with which Italian speech may be acquired by deaf-mutes, has enabled the Milan school to succeed in imparting speech and lip-reading to a much larger proportion of their pupils than has heretofore been considered possible in articulating schools for the deaf.

These results were brought prominently to the attention of the convention in a variety of ways, and exerted so great an influence that it was not difficult for those who were interested in the pure oral method to secure the adoption of such resolutions as they desired to have passed.

Instructors of long experience in England, France, Belgium, Sweden, and the United States urged the claims of the *combined system*, in which articulation is accorded all due prominence, but in which the language of signs and the manual alphabet are made use of as adjuncts too valuable to be dispensed with.

Their views, however, did not prevail, and the convention, by a large majority, adopted the following resolutions:

"I. The convention, considering the incontestable superiority of speech over signs, (1) for restoring deaf-mutes to social life; (2) for giving them greater facility of language, declares that the method of articulation should have the preference over that of signs in the instruction and education of the deaf and dumb.

"II. Considering that the simultaneous use of signs and speech has the disadvantage of injuring speech and lip-reading and precision of ideas, the convention declares that the pure oral method ought to be preferred."

The recommendations of these resolutions are, in our opinion, wholly inadequate to meet the wants of all the deaf and dumb. No fact is more plainly established than that a very large proportion of this class of persons cannot be taught to speak and to read from the lips *well*. And it is the judgment of many instructors of the largest experience, both in America and in Europe, that time and money are wasted in an attempt to impart speech to such as are plainly incapable of achieving anything more than a very partial success.

The resolutions of the Milan convention are, in our opinion, open to the very serious criticism of disingenuousness, for they recommend an entire abandonment of signs in the instruction of the deaf; while, in the debate which preceded their adoption, many supporters of the "pure oral method" freely acknowledged that they used signs to a certain extent, but voted down a resolution which recognized this fact.

Now the combined system, which has been advocated by the officers of this institution for the last thirteen years, welcomes every practicable means of advancing and perfecting the education of all the deaf and dumb. The supporters of this system do not object to the establishment of schools in which the "oral method" may be employed, provided that at the same time other schools can be maintained for the benefit of those who are incapable of success in speech. What is objected to most strenuously is that a procrustean method should be insisted on, the general adoption of which would not fail to bring disappointment and serious loss to many who under a system adapted to their needs might reach satisfactory results.

Among the subjects discussed at the Milan convention was that of the collegiate education of the deaf and dumb. No high schools or colleges for deaf-mutes have been as yet established in Europe, and naturally the convention listened with great interest to a paper presented by the president of this institution, giving an account of the practical solution of the question of higher education, in the successful operation for now sixteen years of our collegiate department.

The example of liberal benevolence presented by the United States in the support of this institution will, without doubt, have its effect in due time on our sister nations.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year now under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

Receipts.

Balance from old account	\$428 87
Received from Treasury of United States	50,000 00
Received for board and tuition	1,601 00
Received from manual labor fund	295 50
Received for books and stationery sold	385 89
Received for work done in shop	40 40
Received from sale of live stock	171 53
Received from sale of gas	125 69
Received for damage to grounds	75
Received from pupils for shoe repairs	36 18
Received from sale of milk and sugar	192 64
Received from sale of wheat	113 13
Received from sale of old pumps and lead	25 36
Received from sale of produce	21 47
Received from sale of ashes, soap-grease, &c	11 24
Received from sale of mattress and old carpets	37 41
Received from sale of lumber	5 00
Received from sale of old carriage	25 00
Received for witness fees—A. Bryant	5 00
	<hr/>
	53,522 06

Disbursements.

Expended for salaries and wages	29,444 48
Expended for groceries	2,613 52
Expended for meats	4,033 12
Expended for potatoes	422 03
Expended for incidental and household expenses, marketing, &c	2,229 24
Expended for butter and eggs	2,229 98
Expended for fuel	1,685 99
Expended for bread	1,258 35
Expended for repairs on buildings	541 06
Expended for furniture	521 63
Expended for live stock	295 50
Expended for expenses of directors' meetings	10 31
Expended for books and stationery	849 98
Expended for farm tools, seed and feed	662 03
Expended for lumber	501 30
Expended for printing	168 15
Expended for ice	124 22
Expended for drugs and chemicals	194 09
Expended for carriage and wagon repairs	172 90
Expended for entertainment of pupils	57 33
Expended for illustrative apparatus	32 25
Expended for blacksmithing	66 50
Expended for harness and repairs	65 27

Expended for hardware.....	\$507 94
Expended for rent of telephones and putting in alarm bells.....	171 55
Expended for plumbing and tin work.....	752 00
Expended for dry goods and shoes.....	330 66
Expended for medical and surgical attendance.....	540 51
Expended for photographs of buildings.....	78 50
Expended for gas.....	1,057 52
Expended for sand, plaster, &c.....	46 60
Expended for paints.....	350 57
Expended for flowers, plants, &c.....	130 51
Expended for freights.....	18 53
Expended for shoe repairs and clothing.....	21 25
Expended for board and care of pupils at institution for feeble-minded children.....	105 00
* Balance unexpended.....	1,231 69
	<hr/> 53,522 06

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses—\$500 for books and illustrative apparatus, and \$2,500 for general repairs—\$53,500.

For the completion and fitting up of the gymnasium, for the erection of a farm-barn, cow-houses, hog-pens, &c., and for the inclosure and improvement of the grounds, \$15,242.07, viz:

For the gymnasium.....	\$8,242 07
For the farm-barn, &c.....	4,000 00
For the improvement, &c., of the grounds.....	3,000 00
	<hr/> 15,242 07

The estimate for current expenses is of the same amount as that appropriated for the current fiscal year. The number of our pupils will be somewhat increased, and under new legislation, which will be cited below, we are required to meet the expense of the education of the feeble-minded children of the District of Columbia. We entertain the hope, however, that for the year ending June 30, 1882, we may be able, by the use of close economy, to avoid a deficiency.

Congress at its last session appropriated the sum of \$5,000 towards the erection of a gymnasium, this sum being very much less than the amount of the estimate submitted for the completion of the work. With the sum allowed us we have laid the foundation of the entire building, have erected the walls of the principal section, and will roof-in that portion of the building before winter. Work will then be suspended until Congress acts upon the estimate now pending. With the sum asked for we shall be able to complete the building, provide it with the necessary fixtures, and make it in every respect ready for use.

The estimate for a farm-barn, &c., we beg leave to urge very earnestly. The buildings now made use of were erected many years ago, before the ground on which they stand became the property of the institution. They are little more than sheds, and are entirely insufficient for the needs of our farm and dairy service.

The last item in the estimates—for the improvement and inclosure of the grounds—is needed to continue work which has been in progress for the past three or four years, the importance of which has been very fully set forth in former reports.

* NOTE.—A purchase of coal was made shortly before the close of the fiscal year that exhausts this unexpended balance.

EDUCATION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

In the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government, approved June 16, 1880, the following paragraph is attached to the clause providing for the support of this institution:

Provided, That when any indigent applicant for admission to the institution belonging to the District of Columbia, and being of teachable age, is found on examination by the president of the institution to be of feeble mind, and hence incapable of receiving instruction among children of sound mind, the Secretary of the Interior may cause such person to be instructed in some institution for the education of feeble-minded children in Pennsylvania or in some other State, at a cost not greater for each pupil than is or may be for the time being paid by such State for similar instruction, and the sum necessary therefor is appropriated out of the sum above provided for current expenses of the institution.

One applicant has taken advantage of this provision, and has been placed in the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Media, near Philadelphia. Dr. Kerlin, who has charge of the institution, reports very favorable development, and gives reason to hope that the child will be greatly improved within a reasonable time.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Appended to this report will be found a statement from F. D. Morrison, superintendent of the Maryland Institution for the Blind, as to the number of United States beneficiaries in that institution during the past year and as to the progress they have made. These blind children are in the Maryland Institution under the provisions of section 4869 of the Revised Statutes, and with the approval of the president of this institution, as required by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. C. SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DEAR SIR: There were twenty United States beneficiaries in attendance during our school year ending June 30, 1880.

John F. Germüller.
Nicholas Kling.
Harry K. L. Johnson.
Robert W. Swann.
Edward McGill.
Frank Holle.
William E. Hall.
William Joseph Donnell.
Chase Goss.
Lewis B. Mankin.

Richard W. Fenton.
Wren Trammel.
Lena Reith.
Alice C. Murry.
Lonisa Smith.
Julia Stewart.
Kate Goeppel.
Catharine Grady.
Clara Davis.
Hattie Keim.

Of this number John F. Germüller, Alice C. Murry, and Lena Reith graduated at the close of the session, having completed the full course, including music. William Joseph Donnell and William E. Hall, having taken a partial course, withdrew from school, the former to engage in teaching music and tuning pianos, and the latter to open a mattress and broom factory in Washington City. Miss Murry and Mr. Germüller deserve special mention for their attainments in music.

The other fifteen pupils have been industriously pursuing the various branches taught in the institution. Every facility is afforded for obtaining a thoroughly practical education in literature, music, and such branches of handicraft as have been found best suited to the blind. Our music department is well supplied with instruments, including a grand organ with hydraulic attachment.

The shops for mechanical training are large and comfortable, and are supplied with suitable machinery and competent teachers.

The government of the institution its parental in is character. While instructing our pupils in literature, music, and handicraft, health and morals are not neglected. Although the institution is non-sectarian, all are required to attend some church selected by their parents or guardians.

The past year has been one of the most satisfactory in our history as a school, the pupils having manifested more than usual industry and perseverance, and several promise to become bright scholars.

Very respectfully,

F. D. MORRISON,
Superintendent.

E. M. GALLAUDET, LL. D.,
President of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS IN THE COLLEGE.

From Alabama.—Colin Johnson Daughdrill.

From Delaware.—Theodore A. Kiesel.

From Florida.—Willis L. Ambrose.

From Illinois.—James Henry Cloud, Charles Chester Codman, Lester Goodman, John Wesley Hammack, Alvah Jeffords, George Ashton Keller, Thomas Lynch.

From Indiana.—John Miner Brown, Philip Joseph Hasenstab, Charles Kerney, Nathaniel Field Morrow.

From Iowa.—William Austin Nelson.

From Kentucky.—Edward Oliver Herr, Matthew Dillard Lyon.

From Maryland.—John Alexander Trundle, George W. Veditz.

From Massachusetts.—Harry Everett Babbitt, Alvah Warren Orcutt, Albert Samuel Tufts, Henry White, Frederick William Wood.

From Michigan.—Edward Louis Van Damme.

From Minnesota.—Jeremiah P. Kelley, Marshal Oscar Robert, James Lewis Smith, Anson Randolph Spear.

From Mississippi.—Charles Warren Carraway.

From Missouri.—George Thomas Dougherty.

From Nebraska.—Charles Wesley Collins, Elliott Scott Waring.

From New Jersey.—Samuel Gaston Davidson.

From New York.—Fred. C. Cook, Thomas Francis Fox, Martin James Kendrick, John Gordon Saxton.

From New Hampshire.—William E. White.

From North Carolina.—Albert Johnson Andrews.

From Ohio.—Charles Solomon Deem, Hugh Robert Drake, James Gilbert, jr., James Finley Haskins, Joseph Winton Leib, John Serebo Leib, Richard L. H. Long, Collins Stone Sawhill, Albert Henry Schory, Frank Wiley Shaw, Robert Newton Stevenson, John Joachim Viets.

From Pennsylvania.—Alvin Winelbrert Anthony, Brewster Randall Allabough, William Brookmire, Samuel S. Haas, Jacob Mitchell Koehler, William Albert Miles, Paul Shakespeare Morley, James Irvin Sanson, Lincoln Smith, Frank Widaman, Robert Middleton Zeigler.

From South Carolina.—Thomas Hines Coleman.

From Tennessee.—Isaac Newton Hammer, Lewis Arthur Palmer.

From Virginia.—John Almon Starks.

From West Virginia.—George Layton.

From Wisconsin.—Lars M. Larson, Harry Reed, Warren Robinson, Eric L. Sampson, Frederick Stickles.

From the District of Columbia.—Arthur Dunham Bryant, Charles Clifford Griffin, George C. Sawyer, William Allen Tilley.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Females.

Louisa Tocum Fisher	District of Columbia.
Katie Fogarty	District of Columbia.
Ollie Dorsey Linthicum	District of Columbia.
Margaret Ryan	District of Columbia.
Gertrude Schofield	District of Columbia.
Eliza Thompson	District of Columbia.
Laura Alice Turner	District of Columbia.
Clara V. White	District of Columbia.

Males.

Wilbur F. Bateman	Ohio.
Andrew L. Boyd	Virginia.
Enoch G. Carroll	District of Columbia.
Edward Carter	District of Columbia.
William H. Cattlett	District of Columbia.
Ray Cone	Virginia.
Fred. C. Cook	New York.
John Francis Craig	District of Columbia.
Josiah Cuffy	Fortress Monroe.
Robert W. Dailey	District of Columbia.
David J. Downing	Delaware.
Timothy Hyde	Delaware.
Jeremiah P. Hyde	Delaware.
Charles H. Keyser	District of Columbia.
William Kohl	District of Columbia.
Charles E. D. Krigbaum	District of Columbia.
Frank A. Leitner	Maryland.
George M. Leitner	Maryland.
Joseph Lyles	District of Columbia.
James D. Lane	Virginia.
John A. Lynch	Delaware.
William E. Mason	Virginia.
John O'Rourke	District of Columbia.
Charles E. Park	Pennsylvania.
Columbus A. Rhea	District of Columbia.
William J. Rich	District of Columbia.
Moses Robinson	District of Columbia.
Erving H. Starks	Virginia.
James Smith	District of Columbia.
John W. L. Unsworth	District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September, and closing on 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last of March; the third beginning the first of April, and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations, and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay-pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or application for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons, at a quarter past three o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind and the indigent feeble-minded of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of these provisions are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

